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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 29, 1851.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.
JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOHN JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
DR. SUTELWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
J. S. KNOX, Richland, Onslow county.
D. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Noting upon Facts.

The Herald of the 27th says that Hooper of the Chambers (Ala.) Tribune, was only joking when he talked about the whig party at the North being thoroughly abolished, as quoted in the JOURNAL. For our part we would like as little of such joking as possible. It hits too hard. Most people remember the story of the fellow, who after receiving a terrible scolding on the bread-basket, requested to be informed as to whether it was bestowed in fun or in earnest. "In earnest, of course," was the reply. "Well," said the fellow, "I'm glad that, for I don't like such jokes." In the present case, were we a Whig, we would be like the fellow—we would prefer thinking "Jones" in earnest, for we could not begin to like such jokes. They are altogether too execrable. It is like horse-kicking by way of amusement.

Trade of San Francisco.

In looking over the list of arrivals and clearances at San Francisco from the 1st to the 15th August inclusive, as published in the New York Shipping List, we find the arrivals to have been 93, and the clearances 45. It is surprising to mark the diversified trade indicated by the ports from which vessels have arrived or to which clearances are made. Among the most important points find Hong Kong in China, Calcutta in the East Indies, Hobart Town in Van Diemen Land, and Sydney in New South Wales, together with the Sandwich Islands, the Navigator group and other islands in the Pacific. There are arrivals from Manila and from Quebec; from Gottenburg in the extreme North of Europe, and from the Falkland Islands on the extreme South of South America. Taking it upon the whole, San Francisco, its trade, its people and its prospects, is the queerest, most mixed up and astonishing place in the world. The very names of some of the ports with which San Francisco trades are so strange as to make one think he is reading Cook's voyages, or something of the kind. It is a new world opened to commerce.

European Politics.

The position of things in Europe is very peculiar. It would seem that absolutism is more firmly established and more arrogant than ever, and that the only effect of the great ferment of 1848 has been to rivet the chains of the people more strongly and securely. The former responsible Cabinet of Hungary has been merged into the Central Austrian authority at Vienna. And we now find that by formal declaration, dated August 24th, the Emperor of Austria has avowed his determination to rule absolutely and to abolish the responsibility of his Cabinet to any other authority than his own. The Cabinet is to swear in his hands unconditional fidelity, as also the engagement to fulfill all imperial resolutions and ordinances. In fact every semblance of responsible government is done away with. The ministerial counsellors are hereafter simply a warranty that the appointed forms have been observed, and that the imperial ordinances have been punctually and exactly carried out.

The King of Prussia.

ately paid a visit to his dominions on the Rhine, and while in Cologne, made an address, in which he stated plainly that they were too ticklish to their press, and that he was determined to restrain its liberty, so that it should give him no more trouble. He spoke right ably, lately and royally. So that Prussia and Austria may be considered as leagued together in the cause of despotism. In the Austrian dominions all the resources of petty tyranny are brought to bear for the suppression of popular feeling. A bride in Hungary recently had her hair cut off at the altar by a gendarme, because, according to the custom of the country, it was bound with red, white and green ribbons, this produced an affray which resulted in the death of seven men, three gendarmes and four peasants, among the rest the bridegroom and the gendarme who cut the hair. The same state of things prevails in Italy, and produces the same exasperation. How long this will last is hard to tell. Things are far from secure. There may be an outbreak any time, but without more intelligence, there will not soon be any real improvement.

Arrival of the Africa.

The steamship Africa arrived at New York on the 24th, with Liverpool dates to the 13th. The English papers are occupied with the discussion of the Cuba question, and the details of the Cuban news. The Spanish Cortes are to be convened early in November. A challenge has been sent to the yacht America, by the beachman of North Yarmouth, offering to run one of their clipper yachts against her for £100. The Bloomer makes some progress in England. The arrivals of specie in England are very large, being about three millions and a half of dollars for the week ending on the 12th. Money is easier and business good.

The suppression of the constitution by the Emperor of Austria, has caused much discontent throughout Austria, Germany and Italy, and an outbreak may be expected. The Emperor of Russia is pestered with war opened the railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow on the 31st ult.

FRANCE.—A good deal of feeling has been excited by the promulgation of a decree compelling foreigners proposing to reside in France to obtain immediate leave to do so from the authorities. This decree does not apply to travelers having passports, but is aimed at political refugees and agitators, and hence the excitement.

Advices from Paris state that instructions had been sent by the government to the commandant of the French squadron, at the Antilles, to assist the Cuban Government in repelling the invaders.

The Caffar was at the Cape of Good Hope, still continuing to the Cape of Good Hope.

The only change we notice in the markets, is a rise of 1/4 of a cent per lb. in the inferior description of Cotton.

Miss CATHERINE HAYES.—Miss Hayes, the distinguished Irish Vocalist, made her first public appearance in this country on Tuesday night last, at Tripler Hall, N. Y. City. Before an audience of four thousand persons. She was very successful, and it is said, will be popular as she sings songs which all can understand and feel.

Accepted.

Mr. Curtis of Boston, Mass., to whom the President tendered the appointment of Supreme Court Judge, has accepted it.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY.—We learn that the Governor has forwarded to Washington City the block of marble contributed by the citizens of Lincoln, to be placed in the Washington Monument for North Carolina; and that he has also made arrangements for having the block properly prepared for its place in the Monument, according to the directions of the last Assembly, by some artist in that City. We understand further that the Governor would have sent on this block some time since, but has delayed doing so in the hope that he would be able to find some North Carolina artist who would undertake to cut the State's arms and the inscription upon it. Having failed in this, he has accordingly forwarded the block as above stated.—Standard.

The oldest black Mr. Owen's Letter.

We publish Mr. Owen's letter to the Washington Republic. It looks to us like a very poor, shilly-shally affair, and shows the man to be, if not cold-blooded and heartless, certainly perfectly worthless, and unfit for his position. There is no attempt to justify his neglect of the prisoners now in Havana, for whose comfort he has attempted nothing,—has not even taken the trouble to see them:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

HAVANA, Sept. 16, 1851.

To the Editor of the Republic:

Sir: In your weekly issue of the 28th ult., you do me the justice to object to my condemnation without a hearing, and to say that I am probably able to explain, to the satisfaction of my countrymen, my omission to set relative to the execution of the prisoners who were shot here on the 16th ult.

I do not doubt that I shall satisfy every impartial mind that I am undeserving censure, and that I had no opportunity of doing any thing in behalf of the unfortunate men who met so sad a fate.

I reside about four miles from this place, and not being well on the morning of the 16th, did not reach my office till some time after ten o'clock, where, for the first time, I heard of the capture of about fifty of the men who had come with Lopez to this island in the steamer Pamparo. I at the same time heard that the prisoners had been tried, found guilty, condemned, ordered to be executed, the order for their execution sent forward, and that they were about being removed from the harbor, where they were, to the place of execution.

Shortly afterwards, the American residing here, who, it is said, called on me, came and mentioned the subject to me, when I said to him that it was too late, and that I could do nothing—that I should not have felt perfectly satisfied at the time, and I have since been confirmed in the opinion by the highest authority in the island, who informed me that the execution, which had already been ordered before I reached the city, would not have been postponed for me to have an interview with the prisoners, inasmuch as all I could have asked to be permitted to do had already been done by a gentleman known to some of the prisoners, and for whom they had sent.

Soon after the American referred to left my office, I received the information that a gentleman known to some of the prisoners had been sent for by them, and to him they had delivered the articles and messages which they desired to be conveyed to their friends. It was but a short time afterwards that I sent to the place of the governor and captain general, and heard that the prisoners had then been executed.

You will thus see that I had no time to act, and that it was not in my power to do any thing for the unfortunate men who had been induced to invade Cuba with the expectation that they would find the whole island in a state of revolution, and that they would be received with open arms by the whole native population at least.

The charge of indifference to the dreadful condition of such a number of men, the bitterest enemy I have ever known, will not believe, and all must believe it, to have been an unfounded calumny.

If it were allowable on such an occasion, I would most solemnly declare before God that, in my judgment, at the time and under the circumstances, it was not in my power either to have an interview with the prisoners, or to have done any thing on their behalf.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. OWEN.

HAVANA, September 11, 1851.

To the Editor of the Republic.

Having been visited by a very large portion of the prisoners of the late Cuban expedition to write to their friends informing them of their situation and good health, I have thought it best to throw my observations, which must necessarily be general in their principal features, into the form of a circular, and I have the honor to address you this at the request of all the prisoners.

The prisoners were brought to this city in different lots, and as fast as they arrived were shaved of their hair, chained two together, and placed all in one long saloon in the prison. During the first few days it was exceedingly difficult to obtain permission to visit them; but the British consul, Joseph T. Crawford, Esq., did so on the first day, and accompanied by his secretary, Mr. W. Sydney Smith, who has never ceased in his exertions in their behalf, gave them the first cheering words. On the next day, Mr. Allen F. Owen, the American consul, asked for and obtained permission, and as I was, I was permitted to see them, and subsequently provided for the Germans in the same manner that the English consul had provided for his countrymen.

I was not able to obtain permission to see them until Friday, 5th inst. at noon, when I found that twenty-five had that morning been sent to the hospital, and that some few of the others had had their hair shaved off. For what reason I could not learn. The Americans and some others I found very much disappointed in consequence of the language Mr. Owen had held to them, and from seeing others so much better cared for, and I did what I could to cheer them, assuring them I would do my utmost to have them as well provided for as their more fortunate countrymen.

On leaving the prison I spoke to several of my friends about raising funds for the prisoners; and so great was the interest shown in their behalf that our efforts were crowned with the utmost success. I take this occasion to pay a just tribute to those Cuban gentlemen who so generously provided me with food and water, which efforts would have been barren; and also to many American friends, who contributed not only money but personal efforts. I would gladly mention names, but the impossibility of naming all would render the particularizing of a few apparently frivolous, and of many others, who are connected with the press, these are Mr. White, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, and Mr. Callahan, of the New Orleans Picayune. To these gentlemen, in company with many others, much praise is due.

On Saturday the prisoners received several visits, and a sum of money worthwile to purchase bread. Mr. Smith also took to them cigars and other comforts. On Sunday morning their chains were taken off; they were allowed to bathe, and I was enabled to send them their extra clothing. They were in excellent spirits, and as many of their countrymen had now obtained permission to visit them, and they found they were not abandoned by their friends, they were quite gay. Writing materials were to all allowed them at the request of Mr. Smith, and many of them wrote to their homes. They all received a small sum of money to purchase such trifles as they might fancy; on this day they received information that Commodore Parker was not allowed to see them, which they regretted exceedingly, and during the afternoon they had a short visit from Mr. Owen.

On Monday morning, as they were to embark early, Mr. Smith, Mr. Callahan, and myself visited them before day; they had coffee and bread before going on board, and the sum of seven hundred and thirty-five dollars was placed in the hands of Captain Ortiz, of the Primera de Guatemala, for general distribution on arrival at the port of destination. Besides this, the German Society gave, Capt. Ortiz one hundred and thirty-six dollars for the Germans, and several persons left sums for individuals. They embarked in high spirits and excellent health, all of

siring a most affectionate farewell to be sent to their friends, with assurances of their high regard for a speedy release. Those who remained in the city, they will follow their countrymen in a few days.

Those who are in the hospital are all doing well, and are very well cared for by every one around them. They have been allowed visiting materials, and their friends will probably receive letters from them as early as they may receive this. The Captain General has been very considerate and kind in his orders relative both to sick and well, and their attendants and jailors have treated them with much consideration.

In regard to exertions for their liberation I would suggest to you some prompt effort in their behalf, through the American minister at Madrid, for the recent order the most advantageous opportunity to grant them all a free pardon, and the liberation of three here would induce us to suppose that a like boon might be obtained for all.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. THRASHER.

ANOTHER INVASION OF CUBA.—A dispatch from New Orleans says:—A report has been received to this city to the effect that Gen. Quitman would shortly place himself at the head of another Cuban Expedition. The report was not generally credited.

New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:—A report has been received to this city to the effect that Gen. Quitman would shortly place himself at the head of another Cuban Expedition. The report was not generally credited.

One word more. That a war, and hour, and means, and all the appliances of war, will be arranged at no very distant day, out of the jurisdiction of the United States, to make another attempt upon Cuba, I am certain. It may be at a time when this government is poised between a Cabinet about to retire, and a new one about to enter upon its duties—when there is a kind of interregnum, and political parties are not disposed to peril popularity. It may be sooner—but it will take place, unless there are means taken to suppress the very designs of men.

One question, properly question alone—is the obstacle to a much earlier action. However, you may be prepared to expect a more formidable invasion of Cuba than has ever yet been talked of or contemplated by the public. I have no disposition either to alarm or excite any one—but I have no hesitation in predicting that an attempt will be made, because I believe that a very formidable military force will be concentrated at a great distance from the U. States for the purpose of making a descent upon Cuba, when no one, except the commander of it, can know the appointed hour.

Whatever reliance is to be placed in these statements of course, we are very confident. The Spanish tyranny will never be permitted to rest securely in Cuba. The blood of such men as Lopez, Prayag Crittenden, Kerr, and their slaughtered American companions, cries from the ground against the enemies of Cuban liberty. When the time comes, thousands will rush to the support of the causes sanctified by their martyrdom.—Standard News.

Cotton Culture in British India.

The Southern States of America have increased their production of cotton in the last year, from 16,000,000 pounds to 20,000,000 pounds. British India has but swollen her exports from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 pounds. We cannot avoid wishing for some explanation of the anomaly. Capital has not been wanting in the East, neither has there been any difference to the question on the part of the authorities; yet the annual production of the wretchedly small and we are really at the present moment obtaining less cotton from India than in 1841 and 1842.

As regards the progress of the supply of raw cotton in British India for local use and export to other countries, it is estimated in round numbers to be at the present day 450,000,000 lbs. annually, of which fully two-thirds are worked up in the country for local purposes. Of the remaining one-third, China takes nearly one half, leaving about one-sixth of the entire produce of the country at the disposal of Great Britain.

That there are vast tracts of land in each of the three Indian presidencies capable of being brought under cotton cultivation, as also a dense population at disposal for working such lands, there appears to be little doubt; but the real question to be determined is, whether the manufacturers of Europe require in large quantities, and the natives of India themselves produce and use, and which they want most readily furnished; or whether they want some other kind or condition of cotton than is at present produced in India. The result of lengthy evidence given by Manchester manufacturers, Liverpool house and mercantile agents, and European civilians, before the committee of the House of Commons on the growth of cotton in India, appears to be, that although a lessening of the cost to the manufacturer of the present quality of Indian cotton would to certain extent enable him to work off larger quantities of it, the great want is a better quality, and of a more uniform and reliable sample.

Much has unquestionably been done in the way of improving the growth and preparation of Indian cotton; the India company has spent considerable sums in importing seed, implements, and experienced hands from the cotton growing States of America, as well as in prizes for the best and largest samples of fine cotton produced within the presidencies, for shipment to England. In 1824 there existed a difference of 21 per lb. between the average price of Upland American cotton and the average price of Indian cotton at Liverpool. In 1836 there was a difference of 34 per lb. in the same qualities, whereas since 1844 the differences between them has only varied from 1d. to 1d. per lb.

So long since as 1788, the court of directors called the attention of the Indian government to the cultivation of cotton in India, with a view to its encouragement. Two years later, reports were received of the culture carried on, and seed from the Mauritius and Malta was distributed throughout the Indian Peninsula. In 1799 and 1800, plantations were formed on the Malabar coast and in the Deccan. From 1801 to 1818, various samples of American, West Indian, and Persian seeds were sent out, as also improved gins for cleaning cotton. In 1818, four cotton farms of 400 acres each, were established at Tinnivelly, Coimbatore, Masulipatam, and Vizagapatam. In 1823, Barbadoes and Brazil cotton was grown by Lord Ellenborough, then president of the India Board. Between 1830 and 1840, various new cotton farms were established, seed and machinery were introduced from the Brazils and Egypt, and efforts were made to induce the natives to cultivate America for the purpose of collecting information, and experienced cultivators, with seed and implements.

In 1840, ten American planters arrived under the care of Captain Boyles, and were in the following year situated in the districts of Bangalore, Madras, and Bombay, to test the practicality of applying the American mode of culture to the soil of India. To the present time these experiments have been continued with varying degrees of success. In the Doab, at Agra, and at Gorruckpore, the results appear to have been unfavorable; but elsewhere there is good reason to believe that the introduction of the cotton plant into India has been a most important improvement in the quality of the crops seems to have taken place, a better system has been gradually introduced among a people habitually averse to any changes whatever, whether in their religion, their industry, or their customs.—London Globe.

EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.—The Messenger says:—A report is current that an expedition is about to be sent from France to the East of Japan. It is said that it will consist of a frigate, a corvette, and a steamer, under the orders of a rear-admiral, who has long navigated in the Pacific ocean and the Chinese seas. This expedition will, it is added, be at once military, commercial, and scientific, and has for its object to obtain a permanent commerce with Japan, which have been closed against it since the 16th century.

THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Philadelphia Ledger of the 8th inst. says:—“The first locomotive ever run in the United States is still in good running order on the Little Schuylkill railroad. It was built in Liverpool, England, by Edward Bury. At that time it was necessary to send a man from England to put the engine in running order on the road. It is but twenty years ago that Edward Bury's engine was placed upon our road. Since then the iron track has been extended throughout our land; the fierce breathing of the iron horse is heard in almost every valley; the ingenuity of our own mechanics enables them to supply our own engines, and even furnish them to other nations across the ocean. We're progressive people.

It being made known to the citizens of the town of New Bedford, that a vessel, the property of Rodney French, of Massachusetts, had arrived at our Port soliciting employment; a portion of the town assembled in public meeting at the Court-house on the 17th inst.

When Matthew A. Outten, was called to the Chair, and Wm. G. Bryan appointed Secretary. After the meeting was organized, the following preamble and resolutions were reported, read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, in the late attempts to reclaim fugitive slaves in the State of Massachusetts, which slaves had escaped from their lawful owners in the Southern States, Rodney French, a citizen of the town of New Bedford, in the aforesaid State of Massachusetts, was foremost in the lead of the opposition to the execution of the law under which said slaves were claimed to be restored to their owners, and the said Rodney French did by his acts and public speeches endeavor to influence and excite the abolition party of his town to resist the execution of the Laws of the United States, and in said speeches he called on the fugitive slaves and free negroes to arm themselves and prevent the taking away slaves, and whereas the said Rodney French has a vessel now in our port soliciting Southern men for employment, and in view of these facts, we do

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the town of New Bedford, in meeting assembled, do pledge ourselves to give the said French no support, no aid, no employment, whereby he may receive one cent from us, a portion of the people of the town of whom he has been so liberal in his abuse, and further that all our exertions shall be used with our fellow-citizens to influence them from patronizing the said vessel, so that she shall go away without a barrel of freight.

Resolved, That the Masters and owners of lighters be requested not to lighter said vessel over the South.

Resolved, That the Intendant be requested to have the said vessel searched, and place a watch over her until she leaves the port.

Resolved, That our sister towns in this State be requested not to employ said vessel or any other owned by said French, and to countenance any individual connected with said Rodney French in any way whatever.

Resolved, That to that portion of the North who have manifested a disposition to carry out in good faith the fugitive slave law, we extend the hand of fellowship, and we shall always greet them with a hearty welcome.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to send a copy of these proceedings to said Rodney French.

Resolved, That the Newbernian, North State Whig, Republican and Patriot, and Wilmington papers, be requested to publish these proceedings.

WM. G. BRYAN, Secretary.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that an irritable individual from the country called for his dinner at the Bank Exchange, in Cincinnati, on Saturday, and was seated at a table to await the approach of the viands. The provender at length appeared, and with it a clean white napkin. The man looked at the napkin with an eye that evinced a full concentration of thought upon the same, and said: “That is your mean, sir! A napkin, sir! A napkin, sir! Do you want to insinuate by throwing down from the table with rumbling mutterings of wrathful dugeon, and left the house.

THE REVOLVING PISTOL.—Col. Colt, the American gentleman, whose revolving pistols have excited so much attention in the Crystal Palace, has had a splendid diamond revolver recently presented to him in London. We see by the American papers that the British Government has ordered a number of them for the use of our army in India, and the Capo of Good Hope.—Liverpool Times.

Sign for an Insurance Company. If you would have your goods secured, From fire and from water, Stay in; all things to insure are here insured, Except your own life and insured.

A NUMEROUS FAMILY.—The Richmond Dispatch says:—We saw Blessingham, the father of some 25 or 30 children, a day or two since, moving around the city cleaning the lamps, with his red flannel shirt on, and carrying his ladder on his back, looking as happy as if there was not a care or trouble to disturb his peaceful mind. He had five sons who fought through the Mexican war, and came back sound and well. He lives happily with his second wife, learns his numerous progeny to read and write, and cleans the lamps at a dollar a day.

CONUNDRUMS.—What are the most unseizable things in the world? Mile-stones—you never see two of them together. What animal has the greatest quantity of brains? The hog, of course; for he has a hoghead full. Why is Sunday the strongest day in the week? Because others are weak days.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 25.—Sch. Wale, Briggs, from New York, to Geo. Harris; with mdse.

Sept. 26.—Sch. M. Mahoney, Corson, 5 days from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harris; with mdse.

Sept. 26.—Sch. C. D. Ellis, Smith, from New York, to Miles Costing; with mdse.

Sch. Henry Lee, Erickson, from Charleston, in ballast, to George Harris.

Sch. George S. Masters, 3 hours from Oak Island, to Howard & Peden; with mdse.

Sch. Laura, Pigott, 3 days from Shallotte, to Anderson & Lettner; with mdse.

Sch. Margaret Jane, Galloway, 2 days from Lockwood's Ferry, to J. H. Flanner.

Sch. Kennington, Foster, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harris; with mdse.

Sch. Toneriff, Poland, from Wareham, (Mass.), in ballast, to Wm. M. Harris.

Sept. 27.—Sch. Houlton, Barker, from Boston, to Chadborn & Hooper; with mdse. to sundry persons.

Sch. John Potts Brown, Collett, from New Bedford, by G. Harris; with 100,000 lbs. lumber.

Sch. Catharine, Collins, from Charleston, to J. & D. McDaniel & Co.; with 200 sacks salt.

Sch. Virginia Griffith, Coffin, from Charleston, to J. & D. McDaniel & Co.; in ballast.

Sch. Geo. M. Robinson, Plummer, from Savannah, in ballast, to J. & D. McDaniel & Co.

Sch. J. P. Barton, Lingo, from Baltimore, to J. & D. McDaniel & Co.; with corn and mdse.

Sch. Northern Light, Peirce, 20 hours from Baltimore, to J. & D. McDaniel & Co.; with mdse. and coal.

Wm. Leach, Gore, from Little River, with turpentine, to J. & D. McDaniel & Co.

Sch. Geo. Dudley, Baker, from Charleston, with U. S. mail and 80 passengers.

Sch. Geo. Harris, Milton, from Charleston, in ballast, to J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Sch. Gassie, Snow, from Savannah, in ballast, to Geo. Harris.

Sch. David Smith, Higley, from Savannah, in ballast, to Geo. Harris.

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